

MITSUBISHI MATERIALS U.S.A. CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Chemical Name: Cubic Boron Nitride with Binder
Trade name: All Mitsubishi Carbide cBN Grades
Molecular Weight: N/A

Manufacturer: Mitsubishi Materials Corporation
3-2, Otemachi 1-chome
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8117 JAPAN

For More Information: 1-714-352-6100 (Monday – Friday, 8:00AM – 5:00PM, PST)

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor: Dark Grey Metal/No Odor
Boiling Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mmHg): N/A
Vapor Density (air=1): N/A
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):
Percent Volatile by volume: 0
Evaporation Rate: N/A
How Best Monitored: Air Sample

[Information Continues on Page 2 Following]

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Material	CAS Number	% by Mass	OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)
[cBN layer]				
Boron Nitride	10043-11-5	35-90% *	N/A	N/A
Titanium Carbide	12070-06-3	0-50% *	5	5
Titanium Nitride	25583-20-4	0.50% *	N/A	N/A
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	0-15% *	15	
[Cemented Carbide layer]				
Tungsten Carbide	12070-12-1	76-83% *	5	5
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1-30% *	0.1	0.2
[Base Insert]				
Tungsten Carbide	12070-12-1	92-95%	5	5
Cobalt	7440-48-4	5-8%	0.1	0.1

* Depends on grade specifications

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Exposure: Grinding cBN product, will produce dust of potentially hazardous ingredients which can be inhaled, swallowed, or come in contact with the skin or eyes.

Effects of overexposure.

- Inhalation: Dust from grinding can cause irritation of nose and throat. It also has the potential for causing transient or permanent respiratory disease, including occupational asthma and interstitial fibrosis, in a small percentage of exposed individuals. It is reported that the cobalt dust is the most probable cause of such respiratory diseases. Symptoms include productive cough wheezing, shortness of breath, a chest tightness and weight loss. Interstitial fibrosis (lung scarring) can lead to permanent disability or death. Certain pulmonary condition may be aggravated by exposure.
- Skin Contact: Can cause an irritation or an allergic skin rash due to cobalt sensitization, certain skin conditions, such as dry skin, may be aggravated by exposures.
- Eye Contact: Can cause irritation
- Ingestion: Reports outside the industry suggests that ingestion of significant amounts of cobalt have the potential for causing of blood, heart and other organ problems.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Applicable for dusts or mists.

- Inhalation: If symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop (coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, etc.) remove from exposure and seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact: If irritation or rash occurs, thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water and isolate from exposure. If irritation or rash persists, seek medical attention.
- Eye Contact: If irritation occurs, flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion: If substantial quantities are swallowed, dilute with a large amount of water, induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

Carcinogenic Assessment:

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) found there was inadequate data for the carcinogenicity of chromium and trivalent chromium compounds. The IARC found that metallic cobalt and metallic nickel are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Cobalt has not been classified as a known or suspected carcinogen by the NTP or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). However, for the state of California regulations under Proposition 65 (California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.) this product contains or produces a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Test Method Used: ---
Flammable Limits: N/A
LEL: ---
UEL: ---

cBN product is not a fire hazard. Dusts generated in grinding operations may ignite if allowed to accumulate and are subject to an ignition source.

Extinguished Media:

For powder fires, smother with dry dolomite, ABC type fire extinguisher, or flood with water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

For a powder fire confined to small area, use a respirator approved for toxic dusts and fumes, for large fire involving this material, fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Dust may present a fire explosion hazard under rare favoring conditions of particle size, dispersion, and strong ignition source. However, this is not expected to be a problem under normal handling conditions.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Unstable _____ Stable X

Conditions to avoid: N/A

Incompatibility: Contact of dust with strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosions.

Materials to avoid: strong acids

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None

Hazardous Polymerization:

May occur Unstable _____ Will not occur X

Conditions to avoid: N/A

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Ventilate area of spill, clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels which exceed the OSHA PEL or the ACGIH TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean up. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and Local government environmental regulations. May be sold as scrap for reclamation or recycling.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:

Maintain good housekeeping procedures to prevent dust accumulation during grinding. Avoid dust inhalation and direct skin contact with dust.

Other Precautions:

Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels which exceed the OSHA PEL or the ACGJH TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean up.

Use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator, during grinding activity generating airborne dust.

Avoid use of products in work areas in close proximity to possible ignition sources.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling, before eating or smoking. Wash exposed skin at the end of work shift. Do not shake clothing, rags or other items to remove dust. Dust should be removed by washing or vacuuming (with appropriate filters) the clothing, rags or other items.

Periodic medical examinations are recommended for individuals regularly exposed to dust or mist.

In case of questions, please call:

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1-714-352-6100

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ACGIH. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. An organization of professionals in governmental agencies or educational institutions engaged in occupational safety and health programs. ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits for chemical substances and physical agents (see TLV and BEI). (1330 Kemper Meadow, Cincinnati, OH 45240; [513] 742-2020.)

IARC. International Agency for Research on Cancer. One of the three sources that OSHA refers to for data on a material's carcinogenicity. (World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; distributed in the USA from 49 Sheridan Ave., Albany, NY 12210 [518] 436-9686.)

NIOSH. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. The agency of the Public Health Service that tests and certifies respiratory and air-sampling devices. It recommends exposure limits to OSHA for substances, investigates incidents, and researches occupational safety. (NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226; [513] 533-8328.)

NTP. National Toxicology Program. Federal activity overseen by the Dept. of Health and Human Services with resources from the National Institutes of Health the Food and Drug Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control. Its goals are to develop tests useful for public health regulations of toxic chemicals, to develop toxicological profiles of materials, to foster testing of materials, and to communicate the results for use by others. (NTP Information Office, MD B2-04, Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.)

TLV. Threshold limit value. A term ACGIH uses to express the maximum airborne concentration of a material to which most workers can be exposed during a normal daily and weekly work schedule without adverse effects. "Workers" means healthy individuals; "healthy" is defined as a 150-lb. male, age 25 to 44. The young, old, ill, or naturally susceptible have lower tolerances and need to take additional precautions. ACGIH expresses TLVs in three ways: TLV-TWA, allowable time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday or 40-hour week; TLV-STEL, short-term exposure limit or maximum concentration for a continuous exposure period of 15 minutes (with a maximum of four such periods per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods, and provided that the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded); and Ceiling (C), concentration not to exceed at any time.

TLV-Ceiling Limit. TLV-C. The ceiling exposure limit or concentrations not to exceed at any time even for very brief times. The ACGIH publishes a book annually that explains and lists TLVs called Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices. Copies are available from ACGIH (q.v.).

OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Part of the U.S. Dept. of Labor. The regulatory and enforcement agency for safety and health in most U.S. industrial sectors. (Documents are available from the OSHA Technical Data Center Docket Office, Rm N-3670, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210; [202] 219-7500, Web site: www.osha.gov). OSH Act. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Effective April 28, 1971. Public Law 91-596. Found at 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1918, 1926. OSHA jurisdiction. The regulatory vehicle to ensure the safety and health of workers in firms larger than 10 employees. Its goal is to set standards of safety that prevent injury and illness among the workers. Regulating employee exposure and informing employees of the dangers of materials are key factors. This act established the Hazard Communication Rule (29 CFR 1910.1200). See Hazard Communication Rule for details.

OSHA. Flammable/Combustible Liquid Classification. (29 CFR 1910.106). Flammable/combustible liquid is a standard classification used to identify the risks of fire or explosion associated with a liquid. Flammable, or Class I, liquids (flash point below 38 C [100 F]) are divided into: Class IA flash point below 22.8 C (73 F), boiling point below 38 C (100 F); Class IB --flash point below 22.8 C (73 F), boiling point at or above 38 C (100 F); and Class IC --flash point at or above 22.8 C (73 F), boiling point below 38 C (100 F). Combustible liquids (flash point at or above 38 C [100 F]) are divided into two classes: Class II, flash point at or above 38 C (100 F) and below 60 C (140 F), except any mixture having components with flash points of 93.3 C (200 F) or higher, the volume of which makes up 99% or more of the mixture's total volume; and Class III, flash point at or above 140 F (60 C). Class III liquids are divided into two subclasses: Class III, flash point at or above 60 C (140 F) and below 93.3 C (200 F), except any mixture having components with flash points of 93.3 C (200 F) or higher, the volume of which makes up 99% or more of the mixture's total volume; and Class IIIB, flash point at or above 93.3 C (200 F).

PEL. Permissible Exposure limit. Established by OSHA. This may be expressed as a time-weighted average (TWA) limit, a short-term exposure limit (STEL), or as a ceiling exposure limit. A ceiling limit must never be exceeded instantaneously even if the TWA exposure limit is not violated. OSHA PELs have the force of law. Note that ACGIH TLVs and NIOSH RELs are recommended exposure limits that OSHA may or may not enact into law.